CONGRESS.

The Proposed Bureau of Commerce Voted Down.

PROGRESS OF THE "OMNIBUS BILL."

Debate on the Breach of the Privileges of the House.

ANOTHER RECUSANT WITNESS

SENATE.

WASHINGTON. Jan. 19, 1875. Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Mich., presented a me-morial of the citizens of Michigan protesting against the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. WRIGHT, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Committes on Finance, reported adversely on the Senate bill to amend and re-enact section 44 of the act to reduce internal taxes, approved June 6, 1872, and

it was indefinitely postponed,
Mr. Hamlin, (rep.) of Me., by request introduced a bill to incorporate the Corcoran Square Market Company in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of

Mr. INGALLS, (rep.) of Kan., introduced a bill to authorize persons unjustly deprived of their property in Utah prior to 1860 to bring suit therefor in lederal courts. Referred to the Committee

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., called up the rescolution of yesterday, providing that during the present session it shall be in order at any time to to move to confine debate on amendments thereto to five minutes by any Senator on the pending motion, and such motion shall be decided without debate.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., submitted a substitute for the resolution as follows:-- That during the present session it shall be in order at any time to move a recess, and pending an appropria-tion bill to move to confine debate or amendments thereto to five minutes by any Senator on

tion bill to move to confine debate or amendments thereto to five minutes by any Senator on the pending motion, and such motion shall be decided without debate, and no amendment to any such bill making legislative provisions, other than such as directly relate to the appropriations contained in the bill, shall be received. Rejected.

The original resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Wright, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with amendments, the House bill for the relief of owners and purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States and for other purposes. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Mortos, (rep.) of Ind., submitted a resolution to print 3,000 additional copies of the proposed amendments to the constitution in reference to the election of the President and vice President submitted by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Internal revenue laws, and for other purposes, made a report, which was read. He said the report was substantially the same as that presented last session. with the exception of the duty on hops, which had been raised to eight cents per bound. The House proposed a duty of ten cents per pound, but the committee agreed to the privileges and the enal the last session.

Mr. Stevenson, (dem.) of Ky., called up the House bill for the protection of the United States Custom House in the city of Louisville, Ky., reported by the Committee on Appropriations at the last session.

Mr. Norella, (rep.) of Vt., objected to the present consideration

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Lexislative Judicial and Executive Appropriation oil, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Boutwell, to strike out the first part of the amendment proposed by the committee, which provided for the organization of a bureau of commerce and statistics, and it was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 21—as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Boreman, Bostwell, Copier, Cragin, Deunis, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Freinghuysen, Gibbert, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Texas, Hamilin, Hitchcock, Howe, Johnston, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill of Vermont, Schutz, Scott, Spencer, Sprague, Skevenson and

Washburn—29.

NAYs—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Clayton, Davis, Dorsey, Ferry of Michigan, Fianagan, Ingalis, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Prats. Bargent, Tppton, Wadleign, West, Windom and Wright—21, Bargent, Them. Wadleigh, West, Windom and Wright—21,
The question then being upon the second part
of the amendment proposed by the committee, to
continue the present Burcau of Statistics, Mr.
Windom, (rep.) of Minn., opposed its adoption,
and said if the country could not have a burcau of
commerce and statistics he did not want any statistical burcau. It was an expensive thing and
covered but a very small part of the ground which
ought to be covered.

ought to be covered.

The amendment of the committee was agreed to.
Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vu., moved the following

amendment:—

And it shall be the duty of the Director of the Burean of Statistics to gather, collate and annually report to the Secretary of the Treasury, for transmission to Congress, statistics and facis relating to commerce with toreign nations and among the secral States; the restrond systems of this and other commires; the construction and operation of rathroads; the actual cost of such construction and operation of rathroads; the actual cost of transporting froights and passengers on railroads and on canais, rivers and other navigable waters of the United States; the charges imposed for each transportation of treight and passengers and the toonage transported.

Agreed to.

porting freights and passengers on railroads and on canals rivers and other navigable waters of the United States; the charges imposed for such transportation of steight and passengers and the tonnage transported.

Agreed to.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Me., moved an amendment appropriating \$2,000, or so muon thereof as may be necessary to defray the expenses of the bureau, to be expended under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Thuman, (dem.) of Ohio, said the country had plenty of statistics now—statistics as to railroads, labor and diseases from cerebro-spinal meningitis down to the itch. He did not see the use of laving any more figures to be piled up and never looked at by anybody.

The amendment of Mr. Morrill was agreed to.

Mr. Windom moved that the reports of the Statistical Bureau be published quarcerly instead of monthly, as heretoore. Agreed to.

Mr. Windom moved that the reports of the Statistical Bureau be published quarcerly instead of monthly, as heretoore. Agreed to.

Mr. Sargent moved to lay the amendment of the committee, as amended by the senate, on the table. Lost.

The question then being on agreeing to the amendment as amended it was agreed to.

Other amendments of the committee were agreed to as follows:—

Increasing the appropriation for wages of the workmen and adjusters at the Paitadelphia Mint from \$25,000 to \$250,000; increasing the appropriation for the same purpose at Carson City aint from \$250,000 to \$250,000; increasing the appropriation for the same purpose at Carson City aint from \$50,000 to \$250,000; increasing the appropriation for materials, repairs, &c., at that faint from \$7,000 to \$100,000; increasing the suppropriation for materials, repairs, &c., at that faint from \$7,000 to \$100,000; increasing the same purpose at Carson City aint from \$250,000 to \$250,000; increasing the suppropriation for materials, repairs, &c., at that faint from \$7,000 to \$100,000; increasing the same for the second decreation of the office of the Various of the Cartery of War to cluptl

of the committee to strike out the section—yeas. 20: nays. 24.

Pending discussion on the bill Mr. Cameron, trep.) of Pa., moved that the Senare proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, introduced a bill relative to the steamers Philo Parsons and Island Queen. Reserved to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Ferrer, of Michigun, introduced a bill relative to the steamers Pailo Parsons and Island Queen. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Hi., from the Committee on Military Affairs, recommended that the Senate non-concur in the amendments of the House to the bill approving of the action of the Secretary of War, under the act of July 18, 1870, in relation to the muster-out of officers, and that a committee of conference be appointed thereon.

Agreed to, and the Vice President appointed Messrs. Logan, Was Heigh and Ransom members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Spencer, (rep.) of Ala, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported anyorably on the bill for the reflect of First Lieutenant Henry Jackson, Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Cragin, (rep.) of N. H., presented a memorial of Capitaln Alexander C, Rhind, now on the active list of the Rays, asking to be placed on the retired list. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Harvey (rep.) of Kacasa presented a memory but the Marvey (rep.) of Kacasa presented a memory but the part of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

retired list. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Harvey, (rep.) of Kaosas, presented a memorial of the citizens of Colorado asking for the passage of the House bill providing that lands granted to radicad companies which remain unpatented by the neglect or refusal of succ company shall be subject to taxation the same as the lands belonging to individuals. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, presented a memorial of citizens of Wisconsin asking a liberal appropriation for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a memorial of the Legislature of Dakota asking Con-gressional aid for the completion of the Northern Pacific itstiroad. Referred to the Committee on

Ratiroads.

Mr. ALLISON presented a memorial of citizens of lowa, for the improvement of the Hennepin Canal. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ALCORN, (rep.) of Miss., presented resonations of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of the State of Mississippi, in favor of making Pascagouia a port of entry, and for the improvement of that harbor. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. n Commerce. Mr. Cameron's motion for an executive session

was agreed to, and at twenty minutes past four the Senate proceeded to the consideration of ex-ecutive business. At a quarter to five the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1875. planation in response to a charge of being impli-cated in the Pacific Mail subsidy, and denied indignantly the truth of such charges.

Mr. Syphen, (rep.) of La., made a similar denial in reference to charges against him.

Mr. Chittenden, (ind.) of N. Y., also repudiated

an intimation in the Chicago Tribune and Hartford Post connecting him with the receipt of money for the subsidy.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., said he had an affidavit in his hand from L. E. Chittenden, of

New York, that he was the person who had re ceived the money. (Laughter.) Telegrams were also read from Messrs. D. W.

Voornees, of Indiana, and Boyd Winchester, of Kentucky, protesting against allegations made against them in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy, and requesting to be subposnaed as witnesses.

E. R. HOAR, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five

to inquire whether the privileges of the House have been violated by the arrest and detention of

have been violated by the arrest and detention of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of New York, at the suit of Alexander R. Shepherd, while Mr. Reid was within the District of Columbia, under a subpona from a committee of the House.

Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass., opposed the resolution, on the ground that it was an attempt to extend the privileges of the House beyond the constitution, He did not think the House should interiere with the administration of criminal justice. If Whitelaw Reid should send into the District a package of poison by which a man receiving it should receive fluury in his person, he would be inable to be brought into the District and tried or immaily for the act; but it was claimed that if a man only sent a package of malicious islaehoods, by which the reputation and good name of some citizen of the Pistrict was struck down, he might do so day by day without any animadversion.

The resolution was advocated by Messrs. E. R. Hoat, Kelly, (rep.) of Pa., and Dawes, of Massachusetts. The latter said that no public man had suffered more from an unlicensed and unbridled public press than himself, but when he leit himself compelled to appeal to the law rather than to his own life and character for a vindication against laise charges made in the press. pelled to appeal to the law rather than to his own life and character for a vindication against mise charges made in the press, he should reci that he had sunk so low that his character would not be worth any such resuscitation as the law could bring to it, and he should consider it quite a work of supererogation to take any trouble about it. The Committee on Ways and Means looked upon the arrest of Mr. Reid as unlawful, unwise and impolitic.

At the close of the discussion Mr. Butler moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—45 to 102.

to 102.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas 187, nays 44, and the Speaker appointed as such select committee Messrs, E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Hale, (rep.) of N. Y.; Orth, (rep.) of Ind.; Clymer, (dem.) of Pa., and Sayler, (dem.) of Ohlo, MORE SUBSIDY EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. HAYS, (rep.) of Ais., also made a personal expianation, in connection with the charge that he had at the time of the Pacific Mail subsidy deposited a \$1,000 bill with the Sergeant-at-Arms. He denied that he had ever had a \$1,000 bill since he was a member of Congress. He had voted for

ure, and would vote for it again it it was before the House.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, then brought before the House the refusal of a witness to answer questions put to him before the Committe on Ways and Means on the Pacific Mail investigation. The witness was Charles A. Wetmore, a correspondent of the Alta Califorman and other California newspapers. He had mentioned in his despatenes that there were strange rumors about Mr. Beck's connection with the subsidy. On his examination he alluded to the rumor as being one about the tracing of a check from Mr. Fant, a banker, to Mr. Beck, but he refused to give the name of the party who mentioned it to him. Therefore the matter was brought before the House.

After an indignant speech from Mr. Beck, dem.) of Ky., the resolution was adopted, ordering the witness to be produced at the bar of the

House.

After an indignant speech from Mr. Brck. (dem.) of Ky., the resolution was adopted, ordering the witness to be produced at the bar of the House.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Poland, (rep.) of Vt., in the chair) on The Indian Appropriation bill.

A long discussion took piace on a proposition to pay the Choctaws \$2.881,247, the amount, with interest, of the award made by the Senate on the bith of March, 1859, under the treaty of the 22d of June, 1855.

Without disposing of the question, the committee arose, and the Sergeant at Arins presented at the bar of the House the new recusant witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, Caarles A. Wetmore, who had refused to answer the question as to who had mentioned to him the name of Mr. Beck in connection with a check said to have been traced to him.

The witness having been asked by the Speaker whether he was not, and asked time until tomorrow to determine whether he could rightfully do so without breach of confidence.

Mr. Dawks offered a resolution declaring the witness in contempt of the House.

Mr. Hotentron, (rep.) of Cal., advocated granting the time asked by the witness, and moved to postpone the further consideration of the matter until tomorrow.

Mr. Cobs, (rep.) of Kan., moved to adjourn (which would have the same effect on the witness).

util to-morrow.

Mr. Cobs, (rep.) of Kan., moved to adjourn (which would have the same effect on the witness), and that motion was carried and the House, at half-past four o'clock, adjourned.

ANOTHER TUNNEL EXPLOSION.

THE DEATH SHAFT IN JERSEY CITY-THREE

Not a week clapses without some disaster in the tunnel being constructed by the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company, under Bergen Hill, at Jersey City. Only two weeks ago four men were dashed down a shaft and instantly killed. A few days ago three men were fearfully mutilated by the premature explosion of a plast. Yesterday alternoon, about two o'clock, a gang of men were employed in the section known as year; providing that the managers of the National home for Disabled Volunteer Soiders shall make quarterly, lastead of mouthly, requisitions; of the General Land Office from \$4,000 to \$4,000; increasing the sphropriation for photo-lithographing copies of drawings for the use of the Patent Office from \$4,000 to \$100,000, provided that from such a special land the special conditions of the General Land Calculater the 1st of July, 1876, the grade of Talird Assistant Examiner in the Patent Office shall cease; striking out the provision in that clause that the army appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 4875, which probable the allowance of mileage to persons holding employment or appointment under the United States shall not be construed to apply to the legal travelling fees of United States marshale or deputy marshals.

The committee reported in favor of striking out the escond section of the bill, which provides that the direct of lows, shall be held at times and places now provided by law for holding the United States in shall control the United States, in and for the district of lows, shall be held at times and places now provided by law for holding the United States in that States in the States of the second section of the bill, which provides that the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the district of lows, shall be held at times and places now provided by law for holding the United States of the second section of the bill, which provides that the Circuit Court in said State, but the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the district of lows, shall be held at times and for the district of lows, shall be held at times and for the district of lows, and be an ended to remain in the bill. It was because the cause of these accidence of the irrequent disasters at this times and the cause of these accidences of the second section of the said State, but the Circuit Court held at a veral places, and he saw no reason why lows abound not have the same provided.

The Senate refused to conc

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

ITS SECRET MEETING ON THE LOUISIANA QUES-TION-THE RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED-IMPLIED CENSURE OF PRESIDENT GRANT AND GENERAL SHERIDAN.

It now appears, despite the efforts to keep s cret everything relating to the meeting of the Union League Ctub, on Monday evening, that the meeting was originated by the speech of a prominant Grant republican at the annual election of the officers, in which the President's course was boldly indersed. Thereupon one of the democratic members of the club, Mr. Horace Barnard, rose to procest against this view. on the ground that not only every democrat and every republiman should openly condemn the usurpation in Louisiana. The result was that a committee was appointed to embody the views of the club in a series of resolutions to be submitted to the club on Monday evening last. This committee was composed of the following gentlemen :- William Orton, Le Graud B. Cannon, S. B. H. Vance, Levi P. Morton and Artemus B. Homes. The first-named four gentlemen agreed upon a series of resolutions, but Mr. Holmes, though a republican, was not quite so ready to whitewash General Sheridan and President Grant, refused to approve of the major ity's whitewashing, and drew up a minority report. The majority report was drawn up by Mr. Orton.

The discussion on Monday evening was confined to but a lew members, and was, at certain points, represented, and attempted to pass the resolutions presented by the majority of the committee, but because of the manly, outspoken independence of Mr. Horace Barnard, Mr. Artemus B. Holmes and other memoers, the effort was frustrated. Barnard, in & remarkably vigorous speech, denounced the course of President Grant and Genaral Sheridan as illegal, arbitrary, and likely to subvert the free institutions of this country.

Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins regited the facts of the Louisiana usurpation, taking the ground that the State Legislature was not a legal body, and excusing the President's action on that ground.

Mr. Barnard tried to get the Congressions Committee's report read to confute this state. ment, but such confusion ensued that it could not be read.

that of Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, who spoke of the propriety of limiting the power of the United States to interfere in the affairs of a State, and to decide the legality of any body of men assembled as a legislature, or even merely claiming to be a

as a legislature, of the said of the main, an amplification of the views expressed in the resolutions submitted by the majority of the committee. The speech was received with great favor by the Custom House nabobs who attended the meeting. The following is the majority report:

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

Custom House nabobs who attended the meeting. The ioilowing is the majority report:—

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

Resolved, That the State of Louisiana, as a sovereign State of the Union is entitled to exercise and enjoy all the powers and immunities of a sovereign State, under the constitution of the United States, and that military interierence with the organization of any body of men being, or claiming to be, entitled to exercise the legislative sovereignty of such a state, is most dangerous to republican institutions. That the interference which actually took place in Louisiana on the 4th of January, inst, constitutes a precedent not to be ioilowed or approved; that in considering it it is not material to know whether the persons interfered with were right or wrong in their pretensions to seats in the legislative heaty, the military arm of the United States being constitutionally without power to consider or determine such questions, and any attempt by it to exercise such power of iudgment being an evil vastly exceeding that which could result from the illegal organization of any legislative body.

Resolved, That while we thus condemn the principle of military interference in the affairs of a State it is due to truth and justice to say that no evidence anywhere appears of a purpose on the part of officer of the contend in Louisiana to large parties, or to interfere for any purpose other than parties, or to interfere for any purpose other than the people of the United States owe that no evidence an that the people of the United States owe than a parties, or to interfere for any purpose other than the proposed of the United States and grantide to be also and cancel much more serious raults than any he has committed white performing duties of great delicacy at a distance from the Commander-in-Chief and his constitutional advisers and in the race of persons and interests whom but lately he had met in a state of war and was compelied to conquer as enemies. Resolved, That at complete knowledge of the facts shows the Pr

MR. Holmes' in presenting the minority report spoke as ioliows:—

in submitting to the consideration of the club this minority report of your committee, I am july conscious of how trifling is the claim I have to the attention and time of this body in comparison with the claims of the other four members of your committee whose years, experience in public affairs and long membership of this club have deserved and gained for them the confidence and faith of all the members. For my own part I have deserved and gained for them the confidence and faith of all the members. For my own part I wish I did not consider that it is my imperative duty to submit this report, and regret that I have been unable to agree with my associates on the committee, and I claim your attention, as representing the sentiments of a minority—II must presume it to be that—but a minority which I have the heart to hope will prove very considerable in number and of no trifling character. I was surprised to find myself a member of this committee and greatly surprised apon discovering that I alone represented the moderate and conservative sentiment of the club; but, having taken great interest in this subject and given it considerable consideration, I entered upon my duties as a member of the committee with well digested views and opinions and with decided convictions as to what was the most becoming and desirable course for this body to take in the premises.

ises.

IMPORTANT ISSUES.

I believed, and still believe, that what transpired in Louisiana on the 4th of January and the attendant circumstances thereof involved questions of the gravest character and of the rights and privian circumstances thereof involved questions of the gravest character and of the rights and privileges of our republican form of government—questions about which would crystallize the political and partisan interests of this country, the creed of parties, the political faith and views of menquestions which will most surely determine the course of public opinion and political action during the pending Presidential campaign. I believed and still believe that the discussion of the radical questions involved would tend to widen the breach in the republican party and cause a division in the political seatuments of this cluo. I more than half wished that no action should be taken by the club, and desired and determined to confine whatever action was taken within narrow limits; but I found that in this I was greatly at odds with the other members of the club. I think it unwise and unnecessary to consider the question of indorsing or condemning the acts of the President of the United States, and wholly superfinous and gratuitous to consider and report to the club seutiments concerning the action of Lieutenant General Sheridan. Both subjects are dangerous to tamper with, and beyond the authority of the club to the committee, who are instructed to prepare and submit to the club regard to the condition of afairs in Louisiana; but in tails I found no concurrence in your committee.

can in regard to the condition of affairs in Loucisiana; but in tails I found no concurrence in your
committee.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

I do not undertake to decide, and my report
contains nothing deciding the question of the responsibility of the President. I do not undertake
to saddle him with that responsibility of General
de Trobriand or Governor Keilogg. I wholly agree
with your committee and with every member of
this coab as to the character of Lieutenant
General Sheridan as a soldier, and as to
his loyalty, gallantry and bravery, and the
debt we owe mim, but why criticise or approve of his statesmanship? That is not
within the scope of the duties of the committee,
and unnecessary for this club to decide. It is with
proper diffidence that I have criticised the report
of the committee, and I sincerely nope that their
report will not be adopted.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The following was the minority report read by
Mr. Artemus H. Holmes:—
To the President and Members of the Union Leader
ChuriChevileren—I have the honor to offer this as a minor-

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS-OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUSTGENTLEMEN-I have the honor to offer this as a minority report of your committee. "to prepare and submit to
the club at its special meeting, January IS, resolutions
expressive of the sentiment of the club in regard to
affairs in Louisiana. "He club in regard to
the solved, That the Union League Club greatly de
affairs in the state of Louisiana, and especially the interference of the tederal inditary authority with the
municipal government upon the convening of the Legisinture on the thinst.

Resolved, Inat such interference of the federal inilitary authority was a violation of the constitutional
rights of the clute of Louisiana most dangerous to republican forms of government, and an infringement of
political privileges upon which our federal government
is founded.

political privileges upon which our federal government is founded. That the club earnestly desires that Congress, in obedience to the repeated requests of the President, will across and chact such measures as will most surely and specify restors domestic concord and prosperity to that State. Respectfully submitted.

ARTAMUS H. HOLMAS, of the committee.

The attempt to get the majority resolutions before the club failed, and they were floatly laid upon the table without any action whatever being taken upon them. Mr. Satem H. Wates then cut the Gordan knot and brought the club's dilemma to an end by moving to adjourn, This motion was adopted by a large majority.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

STRONG RESOLUTIONS IN SUPPORT OF THE AC-TION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN LOUISIANA.

The Republican Central Committee met last and Sixth avenue, to express their sentiments in regard to the President's action in Louisiana. Colonel Joel W. Mason was elected Chairman for the evening, after which Messrs, Jacob M. Bathson, B. K. Phelps, G. W. Lyons, H. M. Ruggles and — Baker were appointed a committee on con-— Baker were appointed a committee on con-tested seats.

The following resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted:—

The following resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved. That the course of President Grant in his whole treatment of the difficulties in the South, has been marked by wisidin, observance of the constitution, and a due recard for the rights, at once, of the States and of the cirizens of the United States.

Resolved, That the attempt which has been made to represent the recent removal by the military, on the request of the Governor of Louisiana, of five intruders into the Lerislative halt, as being a bold infringement of the constitution, could only succeed for a moment through an utter misrepresentation of the facts; and that the eagerness with which the democratic party and their aliles, the White Leaguers, and un-reconstructed rebels have sought, by such misrepresentations and concealments to stain a partisan advantage, shows he repulsues they would use it if once obtained it what was done was illegal, it was ammittedly done without the knowledge of the President and with a sincer desire, on the part of the officers, to do simply their duty, and with no intention to violate the constitution or the law.

Resolved, That if any error has been committed in the treatment of the south, it has been due to the failure of Congress to respond to the cail of the President and perform its share of the difficult work imposed upon the government by the ill-auvised course of many of the pointcal parties in the Southern States.

Resolved, That if his parties in the readment of irregular acts of the Returning Beart in Louisiana is in singular convertions of the law of the pointcal parties in the Southern States.

Resolved that the indignation in which our democrate overnor and his associates of Tammany Hall refer to what they allege to be the transfulent or irregular receives the experiment of the power by fraudulent votes and returns, and seems to suggest that in their yees fraud is only reprehensible when it deprives democrate or rebels of office and patronage.

The meeting then adjourned. AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING-ELECTION OF OF FICERS-MR. BOOSEVELT ON THE DISTRIBU-TION OF FISH-PALESTINE EXPLORATIONS.

The annual meeting of the American Geograph ical society was held at the Hall of the Historical Boclety, on Second avenue, last evening, the President, Hon. Charles P. Daly, in the chair The report of the council, reciting the operations of the society during the year, and of the Treasurer, showing a balance of \$2,000 in the treasury, were read and approved. Dr. Bjerring, the Russian priest and head of the Russian Church in this country, addressed the society on the necessity of larger quarters, required by the large increase in members during the past year; and the President stated that the subject of erecting a structure for the special use of the society and adequate to the demands upon it was under consideration.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Charles P. Daiy, LL.D.;
Vice Presidents, Frederick A. Conkling, Francis A.
Stout, George W. Culium, U. S. A.; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, James Muhienberg Bailey; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, William H. H. Moore; Recording Secretary, Alvan S. Southworth; Treasurer, George Cabot Ward; Council, William Remsen, T. Bailey Myers, William Tilden Blodgett, William E. Curtis, Theodore W. Dwight, LL.D.; Eilal F. Hall, William Jones Hoppin, E. R. Straznicky, M.D.; Isaac Bernheimer, Roswell D. Hitchcock, D.D.; Samuel L. M. Barlow, Harlow M. Hoyt, H. Manigault Morris, Charles A. Joy, Walton W. Evans.

ADDRESS BY MR. ROOSEVELT. The society was then addressed by Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Commissioner of Fisheries of the State of New York, on "The Geographical Distribution of Fish in the United States." He commenced his address by explaining somewhat the habits and manner of propagation of fish, owing to an ignorance of which result so manualiscourto an ignorance of which result so manydiscouraging failures in attempts at fish culture. The nature of the fish is controlled by the element in which they live, and cannot be changed to suit other and unnatural conditions. He proposed to confine his remarks to our own country, not even crossing the borders into the neighboring land of Canada. Salmon were never found west and south of the Connecticut River. All the important livers of New England were once filled with salmon, and would be still were it not that procreation is interfered with by dams and obstructions. Salmon pass most of their time at sea, but ascend to cool, clear water to deposit their eggs. The inordinate ishing of New Englanders has had a tendency too to destroy them. Millions of dollars yearly would not represent the extent of their commercial value bad their abundance not been diminished. not represent the extent of their commercial, value had their abundance not been diminished. Trout are found in all rivers in which salmon can hatch their young, but, as they are not necessarily migratory, they often dwell where salmon cannot. Trout require a temperature of water never exceeding 70 deg. At 55 deg. they begin to suffer, and not one will survive a temperature of 95 deg. It is simply manifest then that the southern and western rivers are not inhabitable for trout or salmon.

southern and western rivers are not inhabitable for trout or saimon.

In lieu of the saimon the special migratory fish of the lower Atlantic States is the shad. Their eggs hatch best in a temperature of from 65 deg. to 75 deg., 80 deg. being the extreme limit. They yish New England as they can time their appearance limit to the rivers and the said of t

visit New England as they can time their appearance to the proper temperature of the water. The fish culturer may follow them along and hatch them in every river along the coast.

THE NATIONAL FISH of America is the black bass. It is wholly unknown in Europe, existing only with us. Its natural distribution was through a lew of the lakes of New York, but mainly in the Northwestern States. It has, however, been acclimated in many other ponds and lakes, where it now dourishes extensively. These fish, with the Oswego or grass bass and the pike perch, a variety of which is called the Ohio salmon, people the waters of our land from New York to the Rocky mountains. The bass is the tyrant of the fresh waters. Even the bitz-jawed, snake-like pickerel cannot stand against him.

land from New York to the Bocky mountains. The bass is the tyrant of the fresh waters. Even the bir-jawed, snake-like pickerel cannot stand against him.

Among the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains trout and salmon are found again. Not, however, the Eastern trout, salmo fontinatis, or the Northern salmon, salmo salor, but several species of large spotted trout and a new salmon called the salmo quismat. Like everything else the fish transplanted from the East there attain a very large size. Mr. Roosevelt closed by showing how through a proper knowledge of the habits of the fish those of one section can be transplanted to another with success. Pollowing the rules laid down shad will be taken to the Pacific, salmon will be brought to our own doors, the great trout of Maine, weighing ten pounds apiece, will replace the fingerings of our brooks and bass will abound everywhere.

Mr. A. L. Rawson, the Palestine explorer, then addressed the andence on "Palestine Exploration from a Practical Standpoint." He opened by reference to the systematic survey of that part of Pilestine lying west of the Jordan River, which has been carried on ler nearly eight years by scientific men in the employ of the English society, and the important part which the country has played in the history of the world. He then sketched the various historical works and records relating to Palestine, commencing with the Bible; referred to the recent explorations made, and said the work will be carried on for three or four years longer until the Bible; referred to the recent explorations made, and said the work will be carried on for three or four years longer until the Bible; referred to the recent explorations made, and said the work will be carried on for three or four years longer until the Bible; referred to the recent explorations and the exploration and map on the east side was let to be made by the American branch of the society, known here as the Palestine Exploration Society, Rev. Dr Hitchook, President, and their relative position to each o

THE EXEMPT FIREMEN.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Association was held last evening at the Caledonia Club room, 118 Suilivan street, Vice President Zophar Mills presiding, Y. Watkins, Jr., showed receipts for the year, \$1,672 86, and disbursements for the same time, \$1,481 75; fund belonging to the assame time, \$1,481 75; fund belonging to the association, \$7,596 52. The report of the Trustees of the Benevoient Fund snows thirty-four widows added to the pension list, making the total pensioners 52s. There was received from all sources during the year \$56,881 89. There was disbursed \$65,037 05, of which \$41,168 was in charity, \$16,133 to the present Fire Department. The permanent fund is \$110,000, and other available funds increase the total assets to \$146,405. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—President, Phillip W. Engs; First Vice President, Coppar Mills; Second Vice President, A. F. Ockershausen; Financial Secretary, Francis Hagadon; Recording Secretary, George W. Wheeler; Treasurer, James Y. Watkins; Trustees of the Benevolent Fund for four years—Wilson Small, John M. Coster and Joseph Douglas; Trustee to fill vacancy, Leonard Warner; Treasurer of the Benevolent Fund. John S. Gilea.

CITY - GOVERNMENT.

evening at Republican Hall, Thirty-third street | Conference of the Mayor with the Departments.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

Another Exciting Session Held Yesterday.

THE JUBILANT SCRUB WOMEN

The heads of the several departments of the city government met at the Mayor's office yesterday, by invitation of the Mayor. There were present President Bailey, Department of Charities and Correction; President Perley, Fire Department; President Wheefer, Department of Taxes; Presi dent Wisturell, Department of Docks; President Stebbins, Department of Parks; President Matsell, Police Department; President Chandler, Health Department; Comptroller Green, Chamberlain Lane, Finance Department; Commissioner Van Nort, Department Public Works; Commissioner Wales, Department of Docks; Superintendent Adams, Department of Buildings; E. Delafield Smith, Counsel to the Corporation.

The Mayor said that he had called the Commis-

ioners together in the spirit of subdivision 4, of section 23 of the charter, which requires the Mayor to be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the city and laws of the State to be executed and enforced, and for that purpose to call together for consultation and co-operation all heads of de-partments. He desired, he said, to meet the heads partments. He desired, he said, to meet the heads of the departments for the purpose of receiving such suggestions from them as would lead to the correction of any abuses which exist in their several departments growing out of detective legislation. He thought that the interests of the people and every department would be subserved by abolishing the practice which had heretolore existed of the heads of departments going to Albany during the session of the Legislature and procuring legislation for their particular department, regardless of the general wants or barmony of the local government as a whole, and oiten conflicting with and contradictory of other legislation. He was of opinion that no legislation should be asked for unless it had been considered by the representatives of the several departments with reference to its general scope as well as its particular provisions. He announced that he should adhere to the opinious expressed in his message of the 4th inst. to the Common Council in reference to co-operation between that body and the Executive of the city government, and that he now extends to the head of each department a cordial invitation to communicate to him any and every suggestion which may help to assist him and the Common Council in the effectual improvement of the local administration. For these objects, and to afford the heads of the several departments opportunity for free interchange of opinions in an informal manner upon subjects of common interest, these meetings will be held as occasion may require. Several communications from the Comptroller and the Commissioner of Public Works, addressed to the Mayor, calling attention to matters requiring immediate legislation, were read by Mr. Harrison, the Mayor secretary. The matters to which they referred—the issue of bonds for the Departments of Docks, Parks and Public Works, addressed to the Mayor, when the drafts of several naw, of the purposes expressed by the Mayor and the necessity of harmonious action among the heads of departments.

Many of the departments for the purpose of receiving such

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

ANOTHER LIVELY MEETING YESTERDAY-THE SCRUB WOMEN JUBILANT. The adjourned meeting of the Board of Apportionment took place yesterday. The Mayor presided. The first question that came up before the Board was the subject of the bills of the Court

House cleaners. The COMPTROLLER-I have here a resolution which I think will cover the ground, which may be

The Mayor—You do not mean to offer it?
The Comptroller replied that some other member of the Board might offer it, and before it was offered he said be had another resolution to pre-

sent. He then offered the following:-Resolved, That it is not deemed expedient by this Board to authorize any further transfers of appropriations for years previous to 1574, inasmuch as a large number of taxes levied on personal property are uncollectable by reason of erroneous assessments, &c.; or, in other words, they are no means from which to pay and appropriations.

AN INTERCHANGE OF VIEWS. The MAYOR-Now, I want to know if there unexpended balances for the past year out of which claims for salaries which were before the Board yesterday can be paid?

The Comptroller—I can't speak exactly as to

that inst at present. The Mayor-You prepare a monthly report do The MAYOR—You prepare a monthly report, do you not, concerning the finances, and in which the unexpended balances are shown?
The COMPIROLLER—YES, SIT.
The MAYOR—Then, certainly, you have data from which the Board can learn what the unexpended

The Compredicts (sharply)—The Board has the power to make provision to meet deficiencies in

power to make provision to meet deficiencies in appropriations.

The MAYOR (with warmth)—That is exactly what the Board has been called together for.

The COMPROLLER (doggediy)—Well, then, supply me with the necessary money and all payments can be made in fitteen minutes.

The MAYOR—But I think you should let us know what moneys can be used to pay these claims.

The COMPROLLER—I am in avor of any resolution that may be offered within the law, provided it is calculated to cover matters now before the Board.

Board.

A POLITICAL RETROSPECT.

The Comptroller then added, rather sarcastically, that the Supervisors last year nad reduced the estimates by \$500,000, although the various departments stood in need of the money.

The MAYOR.—But those Supervisors represented 100,000 electors.

The COMPTROLLER—But I think some of them were not very immaculate. As to the bills for

were not very immaculate. As to the bills for cleaning the public buildings, including the County Court House, I stated in 1874 that there were altogether too many cleaners on the pay rolls; that the work could easily be done by a smaller force.

rolls; that the work could easily be one by a smaller force.

The Mayor here laughingly remarked that the Court House did not look as though there were, too many cleaners about the building.

The Compredicts replied by saying that he believed the people of the city wanted economy in the administration of the city government. "If they, do not? he said, looking round in a half sneering way at the other members of the Board, "I certainly do." He then added that balances could be transferred from one department to another only by consent of the head of the department from which the balance was to be taken. He said he would vote for a transfer of balances from the Department of Public Works if Mr. Van Nort consented.

Mr. Green's resolution was faid over on motion of Mr. Wheeler.

Public Works if Mr. Van Nort consented,
Mr. Green's resolution was faid over on motion of Mr. Wheeler.

Bow to Makk Transpers.
It was then resolved that \$600 should be transfered from the Department of Public Buildings and the \$3,000 transfer, as requested by the Corporation Counsel, from one account to another be allowed. A communication from the Court of Common Pleas, asking for an appropriation of \$1,300 to pay the clerks of the Court, and one from the County Cierk, asking for a transfer of a balance unexpended of \$2,291 to pay the assistants in the Supreme Court for December, were referred to the Comproller.

The Mayor at this stage called up the County

nnexpended of \$2,291 to pay the assistants in the Supreme Court to December, were referred to the Comptroller.

The MAYOR at this stage called up the County Court House claims and advocated the adoption of a resolution to have them paid.

The COMPTROLLER remarked that he had no money to pay the cleaners. He said that as to the issue of bonds he had laid every requisition before the Board. Commissioner Van Nort, who had been sent for, came in and was asked if he knew of any balances to the credit of his department that could be used to pay the cleaners. He said that he did not know for certain; but he soon alterward ascertained that there was a balance to the credit of the account of "Repairs to Public Buildings."

The COMPTROLLER then offered a resolution that this balance of \$2,077 21 be transferred to the account of the cleaners, which was adopted.

A GRAYE QUESTION.

The Coroners' \$6,000 deficiency was then called up, when the Comptroller remarked that the appropriation made to the Coroners had been quite sufficient.

The Mayor said that it was impossible to tell in

The MAYOR said that it was impossible to tell in dvance how many inquests would have to be eld by the Coroners. The COMPTROLLER—Well, a great deal depends

upon what an auto sy may cost.
The Mayor—And a good deal depends upon how
many inquests may be held in one case.
The Comptroller—Just so,
GREAN'S PARLIAMENTARY DIGNITY.
The question as to what count to be done with

the Coroners' request for money was finally last over, whereupon Mr. Green, addressing the over, whereupon Mr. Green, addressing the Mayor, said:—

"I would like to know, through the Chairman of the Board, what the resolution requesting certain information from the Finance Department really means. There are ear marks in the resolution that I fast to comprehend, I want to know, through the Chairman, what the gentleman who so felicitously presides over the Board of Aldermen means by his reference in the resolution to the investigating Committee of which Mr. Booth was chairman; and I want to say, too, that all the information called for is to be found in the printed reports of the Finance Department."

Mr. Lewis—The information I called for is very plainly stated in the resolution. No, explanation can make it clearer.

The Compressible—I would like to learn, through the Chair, if the gentleman has a copy of Mr. Booth's report?

The Mayor—I presume the President of the Board of Aldermen can answer for himself.

The Compressible—I would like to learn, through the Chair has always been my custom, sir, to address questions to any other member of this Board through the Chairman.

Mr. Lewis—I suppose the Comptroller can be furnished with a copy of the report.

The Board at this point adjourned, after the Comptroller had promised, at the Mayor's urgett request that speedy action should be taken in regard to the matter of salaries, that at the next meeting of the Board he would present a statement of all balances.

ISSUE OF BONDS.

The Comptroller was authorized to issue the following bonds:—Third avenue improvement fund stock, \$1000; city park improvement fund stock, \$100,000; assessment bonds to pay contractors for work done under Department of Pusic Works, \$200,000.

The Board will meet again to-morrow (Thursday) at noon.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners of Emigration held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President Huribut in the chair. A debate ensued on a recommenda-tion of the Ward's Island Committee to direct the Superintendent to report all cases of the dination by telegraph before discharging the inmates. The recommendation was approved. Mr.
Lynch reported that the Committee on the Eliza
Coilins case had come to the conclusion that un-Coilins case had come to the conclusion that under the management of the Smallpox Hospital by the Board of Health the patients would be said from annoyance. On motion of Mr. Forrest the office of overseer of laborers was abolismed after the list prox. The discharge of C. Perley, clerk of the Labor Bureau, was ordered. The saiary of Mr. H. Horton, overseer of outdoor labor on Ward's Island, was reduced to \$775 per annum; also that of William Bennett, storekeeper on Ward's Island, to \$775. On motion of Mr. Forrest, the counsel to the Board was directed to present a memorial to the Legislature to urge immediate relief to the Commission, and to prepare the draft of a bill to that effect, which is to be laid before the Legislature by a committee composed of the President of the Board, Mayor Wicknam and Messrs, Lynch and Schack.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

It was rumored about the City Hall yesterday that Mr. Townsend Cox would soon resign from the Commission of Charities and Correction.

The Mayor has as yet received no reply to his demand that the Police Commissioners should explain why there was not a sufficient number of policemen to preserve order at the late mass meeting. His visit to Police Headquarters re-lated to this matter a day or two ago. The Board of Aldermen will hold a meeting tomorrow alternoon.

Corporation Counsel Smith's answer to the Mayor's charges against him will be made public

on Thursday.

The Pire Commissioners' fate will be decided next week.

It is again rumored that one of the Commissioners of Accounts is to be removed.

THE COMPTROLLER AND THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Your article on the "City Finances" and the questions propounded therein in Saturday's paper seem to me timely and proper, so much attention now being directed to city affairs. The

\$3,072,632 of which you make mention as appearing in the Comptroller's budget for 1875, to be raised on interest account for temporary debt. must include the interest on revenue bonds o 1875, of which at least \$20,000,000 will be required to be raised before the taxes of 1875 can be col-lected. The expenses of 1875 commence January 1; taxes to meet said expenses commence to be collected during the month of September; meantime the expenditures of the city are only met by borrowing on revenue bonds, and on said loans,

of course, we have to pay interest. To your second inquiry, "What becomes of the interest received from the payers of assessments?" I would state for information that all interest received by the city on all dues, taxes, assessments, &q., is paid directly into the general fund and makes up a large portion of the \$3,000,000 that fund is estimated to produce during the year 1875, and is applied to the reduction of taxation as much as if at first directly applied to the re-

duction of the interest appropriation. "The Comptroller is authorized, under chapter 756, of the Laws of 1873, to issue consolidated stock of the city, to pay assessments upon the real estate belonging to the city, and to meet the amounts isstened on the city by reason of dedelency or vacation of assessments. How much stock has been issued for that purpose? and is there any portion of the \$21,000,000 of outstanding temporary debt thus payable by the city and properly belonging to the funded deut?"

To this portion of your article I would state that something like \$3,000,000 has so been issued (if I am correctly informed), reducing the temporary debt that much. There may be still some portion of the temporary debt that should in that way be cancelled.

"The Comptroller reports the amount of debt payable from the sinking fund on which interest is

"The Comptroler reports the amount of debt payable from the sinking fund of which interest is due in 1575 to be \$2.5,64,826. He asked in the Board of Apportionment that the interest on \$13,664,671 of this amount should be raised by taxation, and the required sum, \$530,002. Is included in the \$5,300,000 appropriated for interest in the tax levy of 1875. This leaves interest on \$10,177,165 only, or on less than half the sinking fund debt payable from the receipts of the sinking fund debt be paid from the receipts of the sinking fund debt be paid from the necepts of the sinking fund debt be paid from the sinking fund for the interest on the whole of the sinking fund debt be paid from this interest fund? What are the receipts of the latter fund? Is there any surplus therest on less than one-nair of the sinking fund debt? How much interest does the Compiroller really pay out of the fund in question? and, if there is a surplus, what becomes of th?"

To this i would answer that, the interest on bonds payable from the sinking fund for the payment of interest are "Croton water bonds," and are so specially provided for by "law," for the reason that the "law requires the rents for the use of Croton water to de paid into this special fund, the surplus of that fund, yearly, after meeting the interest on Water stock," is appropriated to the revenues of the general fund."

"Of the debt on which interest is paid by taxation, five hundred thousand dollars is at live percent, inty-three millions—besides revenue bonds and newly issued stock and bonds for the conditions of the deor of the general fund, the payable payable